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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. Canued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

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### The First Thing To Do.

The power of the Federal officeholders has forced Gon. HARRISON upon the Repub-Blean party. The men who held office under GROVER CLEVELAND are banded together for the purpose of forcing him upon the Democratic party once more.

The duty of the Democratic party this year is to break the insolent domination of the Federal placemen and to restore from them to the people the selection and the election of candidates for President.

The way to beat the HARRISON gang of officeholders is to beat the CLEVELAND gang of ex-officeholders. Beat CLEVELAND at Chicago and you have beaten Harrison.

### The Makers of Harrison.

Some of the Republicans who hate Mr. BLAINE are tagging at the heels of the Mugwumps and barking at Mr. BLAINE and the men who tried to nominate him. Gratitude is not to be expected from the Mugwumps, but if they were capable of that virtue they would have occasion to show it in the case of Mr. BLAINE. He made them. He is their creator; and when he made them he did about the worst thing against the Domocracy that he has ever done. Fortunately, DAVID BENNETT HILL has driven the Mugwumps back into their original home. They don't know they are there yet, but they will find out by the time the nomination is made at Chicago. So even the Democrats have nothing against Mr. BLAINE. They like him, in fact, for several reasons, not the least of which is that he shares with Mr. HILL the honor of being the man most hated by the Mugwumps. The indiscreet Republican friends of Gen.

HARRISON ought to know better, however, than to abuse Mr. BLAINE. In the first place, it is mighty unsafe; in the second place, it is entirely unjust. Mr. BLAINE nominated Gen. HARRISON in 1888. Gen. HABRISON may think, and is said to think. that his own merits and the favor of Divine Providence, and principally the former, nominated him. He is mistaken. Mr. BLAINE nominated him. He was under obligation to Mr. BLAINE, not Mr. BLAINE to him; and if, for private or public reasons, or both, Mr. BLAINE wanted to nominate another candidate than Gen. HARRISON in 1892, it was natural that Gen. HARRISON'S supporters should object, but they have no reason to complain. Before next fall they will be ready to weep at Mr. BLAINE's feet and beg him to make some speeches for them. Meanwhile it will be prudent for them to refrain from disparaging Mr. BLAINE.

There is also a set of men who are abused roundly and soundly by Mugwumps and injudicious Republicans. Such men. for instance, as Mr. QUAY and Mr. CLARK-BON. These gentlemen are doubtless open to the charge of loving Harrison less rather than BLAINE more, but here again the HARRISON officeholders ought to shut up. Mr. QUAY and Mr. CLARRSON probably did more-than any other two men in the Republican party to elect Gen. HARRISON in 1888. So far as Mr. Quay is concerned, Mr. Hanrison has chosen to forget his obligations. They exist all the same. It is curious fact that the men who nominated and elected Gen. HARRISON in 1888 opposed him this year. If it had not been for BLAINE and QUAY, the officeholders who have had so much to say against them would never have had a chance to shout for HARRISON or to assail the men who made him.

# Can the Democrats Beat Harrison?

To one thing the delegates to the Demoeratic National Convention at Chicago may as well make up their minds, namely, that in the pivotal State of New York BENJAMIN Hannison is a strong candidate. No matter what differences of opinion with regard to the nomination may have existed among the members of his party, every Republican vote in this State will be cast for the present occupant of the White House. That is a fact, and the sooner it is recognized the better for the national Democracy.

From this fact follow some obvious deductions. In the first place, Mr. HAR-RISON cannot be beaten by Mr. CLEVELAND. That was demonstrated in 1885. In that year Mr. CLEVELAND had the upapimous support of the New York delegation in the Democratic National Convention, and throughout the campaign all the power and patronage of the Federal Government were wielded on his behalf. This year all the resources of the Federal Administration will be employed for the Republican nominee; and, what is far more significant, the delegates from New York will present to the Convention the name of Mr. HILL, and if Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy is forced upon Democratic voters, it will be against the solemn protest of his party in this State. No man of common sense will say that under such circumstances Mr. CLEVELAND is likely to run better in New York in 1892

than he ran in 1899. Mr. CLEVELAND himself does not believe that he could beat Mr. HARRISON in this State this year. Neither he nor the inner circle of his adherents would wish to secure for him the nomination if they thought that his attainment of the Presidency depended upon carrying New York for him next November. They are playing a much more devious and desperate game. They know that Mr. HARRISON and the Republican party are committed against free silver, and their purpose is to make the Democratic National Convention take in its platform equally firm ground against the free coinage of the white metal, thus forcing the silver men to put up a candidate of their own, who, they assume, will successful in most of the socalled silver States. Could this scheme be carried out, Mr. CLEVELAND might lose New York, and still neither of the great parties might command a majority of the Presidential electors, so that the choice of President would pass to the House of Representatives, in which the Democrats have

a very large majority. We suppose that there never was a more unscrupulous, coldblooded calculation than this which we have outlined, for it exposes a great political party to the imminent risk of shipwreck for the bare chance of furthering the selfish interests of an unimportant individual. It is a calculation, moreover, which events would never justify. It is too clever by half. The voters of the silver States. when their eyes were opened to the trap prepared for them, would spurn it with derision. They will not let themselves be

made the catspaw of a crafty politician. The people of the United States will never deliberately throw the choice of a President into the House of Representatives. this great city." It follows that neither in the open field, nor indirectly by trick and device, can Mr. whose name, then, can the Democracy hope

CLEVELAND beat Mr. HARRISON. With to outconjure that of BENJAMIN HARRISON in the decisive Empire State? The events of 1888 supply the answer to that question, In that year, although the Republican candidate for the Presidency beat Mr. CLEVE-LAND, the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by Governor Hill, and by a larger majority. At that time the opposition to Governor HILL within the ranks of the Democratic party was really stronger and more dangerous than it is now, for the County Democracy, controlled by men avowedly or secretly his enemies, was still a powerful organization, and had an inspector in every election district in the city of New York. The County Democracy is now practically defunct; and, compared with it, the spectral organization evoked at Syracuse has not voting substance enough to frighten bables or old women. No one alive to the results of the consolidation of the Democratic vote in New York city, doubts that Governor HILL would this year carry the State by a much larger majority than he carried it in 1889. If this were not evident, no intelligent Democrat would wish Governor Hill to be nominated, and we believe that he would not wish it himself. Therein he differs from Mr. CLEVELAND, whose sole hope of becoming President a second time is built upon a plot to wreck the Democratic party in the silver States, and thus sidetrack the elec-

tion into the House of Representatives. The man with whom the Domocrats can beat Harrison is HILL.

### The Soldler on Strike.

Nothing can be plainer than that tradesunionism in its rudimentary forms at least. has begun to operate in the British army. Even in these strange times the soldier on strike is a strange and new figure. But he has already arrived. His approach was foreshadowed when the Grenadier Guards refused to parade because they revolted against their rations. The fighting man, hired and instructed for the trade of war. gets most of his wages in food and clothing. In the case of the Grenadiers the food fell short of the terms of the laborer-militant's contract. The employer refused redress. So, borrowing a leaf from the code of civil labor, the journeyman fighter struck.

Unfuckily for him, another code of supreme authority temporarily interfered with him. The articles of war left no room for argument and no chance of appeal. His alimentary demands were conceded, but, as a punishment for the manner in which they were expressed, he had to do brief penance in Bermuda.

The other day the fight-laborer of Great Britain went on strike a second time. Two battalions of the Enniskillen militia dropped their tools and their work because the tents which had been assigned to them were damp and unwholesome. Had they been regulars, the exemplary punishment imposed upon the Grenadiers would undoubtedly have been exceeded. But, being militiamen, it is possible that their treatment will be much less severo.

Both these cases are exceptionally interesting because they show how clearly the military laborer realizes the identity of his cause with that of the civilian wage worker. He is, to-day, a reading and a reasoning as well as a fighting animal. It already dawns upon him that the destructive wing of the Army of Labor is an exact equivalent of its constructive force, and that, of the two, his own is incomparably the more arduous and the worse paid division. .

Naturally, he dismisses sentiment, settles down to calculation, measures what he does and what he gets for doing it; and then if dissatisfied, strikes for his rights like a blacksmith or a stonemason.

Suppose this common-sense view of their business shall be adopted by the other fight laborers of Europe? It will not be very long before the promise of a rational age of peace shall dawn at last upon the universal sky. When they turn a deaf ear to tradition and sentiment and begin to balance their wages against their work, the armies of the world will take an immense stride toward meeting the millennium.

For a while grave, even capital, obstacles will be in their way. Feudalism dies hard. The mutiny act will for years be more effeetive than even that special clause of the divine right of kings which still enables them to pit their fighting men against each other as if they were gamecocks or bulldogs. But the century gallops as it grows old. In its early years men were hanged in England for doing that for which BARON-DEAS goes free.

The silence of an acquired instinct is entirely vain against discussion and reasoning. Col. SHEPARD can only starve his stage horses so long as they are speechless. The day they utter an intelligible complaint there will be an equine John Brown ready to demand the liberation of his race.

For centuries the professional soldler has been ceaselessly galloped and trotted and overdriven to his work of unmalicious homicide. He has never protested because he has never stopped to think as other men think nowadays. Hitherto it has never oncurred to him to consider the nature of his job or the sufficiency of his wages.

But the man whom England hires to be drilled and killed for her, has at last been struck by an idea. He perceives dimly that after all he is only another variety of the laborer who makes the gun which he fires, the barracks in which he dwells, or the uniform which distinguishes his specific handicraft. There is, morally, no differonce between his own revolt from his task and the civilian laborer's refusal to work.

As soon as the fight workers have organized themselves, the functions of the milltary walking delegate will begin and grow interesting. That special kind of contracting which is undertaken by field marshals and imperial strategists will depend largely upon his veto. Commanders-in-chief must also include him in the calculations of their tactics, for surely nothing more embarrassing can be imagined than the flight of a Major-General whose troops have been "called out" on the eve of a great engagement. The "scab" soldier will encounter the reprehension which now assails the "scab" carpenter; and the spectacle of a host of non-union armed men dodging, as they go to work under police protection, the missiles of competitors

banded and sworn not to kill or be killed

except at schedule rates, will become so frequent that it will pass unnoticed.

The opportunity to precipitate the Pandemic reign of Mr. WATTERSON'S asterold goddess, which confronts our friends, the Knights of Labor, is so obvious that we do not see how the most belligerent of them can possibly avoid it.

The Poison of Parkburst. "The Catholic priest of New York, whose holy office makes him acquainted with the inmost secrets of the human heart, can testify to the injury that has been wrought by the public attention that has recently been directed to the vice-ridden haunts of

So said Father PARDOW at St. Francis Xavier's Church last Sunday, in speaking of the vile detective proceedings of PARK-HURST. The coarse and sensational Presbyterian preacher riveted the public attention on a dangerously provocative subject, and made millions of young people and old people for the first time acquainted with a depth of depravity and an unnatural foulness which St. PAUL says should be unmentionable. This man not only witnessed such filthy exhibitions, but he also lingered over them. To see them he had to hire wretched creatures to make them; and after having revelled in the sight he reported the scenes to a congregation of men and women, young and old.

To the credit of the abandoned women whose shamelessness he observed, they did not make the revelation from a mere taste for filth. They would only do it for gain. He paid money to see it, and passed from house to house in the search for further depths of degradation.

Of course, as Father PARDOW says, such an example and such an exposure of secret vice have been terribly injurious, and no one is so well able to estimate the harm done as a priest into whose cars are poured the confidences of the confessional. PARKHURST has given hints and suggestions of an evil unknown to the great mass of the public. He has inoculated the mind of youth with a fearful virus, and priests and pastors find the task of combating the devil more difficult in consequence. He took with him one young man to witness those lonthsome exhibitions, and he excited in thousands of other young men the curiosity to follow in the footsteps of the ruined ERVING.

Such is the result of the sensational adrentures of this coarse and vulgar fellow. He set out to attack a terrible evil against which the wisdom of the Church and of society has been studying methods of assault that would be effectual; but he had neither the spirit of purity nor the serious intention necessary for the gigantic undertaking. He showed himself to be a flippant, rude, and unclean fellow, who attracted and incited vice rather than overcame it. Inasmuch as his visits from house to house were not at all requisite for his purpose of discovery of the existence of the vice, it is plain that they were made to gratify the same vile curiosity which he has awakened in so many thousands of others. He pretended to be hunting for evidences of corruption in the police, but how could be find those by hiring naked women to dance and play leap frog before him?

PARKHURST'S permanent exile from New York is demanded in the interests of public morals.

## Women and the Schools.

Mayor Boody will soon have the appointment of fifteen members of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, or one-third of the whole number. A committee of four women and two clergymen waited on him last Friday to urge that he give ten of these places to women. Unless he be willing to put on the Board " a respectably large proportion of women, we feel it would be better to wait," said one of the women speakers.

If there are any public offices for which women seem to be specially fitted, they are those of School Commissioners. "Women." pleaded Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT before Mayor BOODY, " are the natural educators of children. All wise fathers leave the little children to women to manage." "There are mall children in the public schools." said the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, "and women would, if placed on the Board, give special attention to them." Dr. ABBOTT urged as another reason for the appointment of women Commissioners "the difficulty of finding men who could give enough time to school matters, while women had considerable leisure." Significantly enough, the whole argument of the case was presented by the two clergymen, the women of the committee merely assenting.

So far as the experiment of appointing romen members of our New York Board of Education is concerned, the facts cannot be said to have borne out the theory of the two Brooklyn ministers. The women Commissioners have left no mark whatever on our school policy and system. No trace of any valuable feminine influence has appeared in the Board. No suggestion of any importance has come from the women members. They have been ciphers in the body so far as concerns any quality or attribute peculiar to them as women, and desirable in the interests of the schools, the teachers, or the children. If they had not been put on the Board the educational policy would have been the same. It is wholly masculine. The women Commissioners have been fol-

lowers and not leaders. In some minor matters of school discipline they made themselves more or less prominent temporarily, but even there they would have been wiser if they had remained subordinate and reflected the broader and juster views of their masculine colleagues. When, for instance, anonymous and hearsay accusations were made against a woman teacher, the men Commissioners treated her fairly and considerately, but their women associates judged her harshly and even unjustly. The women Commissioners may have been right in their perceptions of her character, but they were wrong in accepting such perceptions as evidence. They were put on the Board especially for the protection of the women teachers, but they proved to be less merciful toward then than the men of the Board.

These are facts which we must look at squarely. They are worth infinitely more than all the theorizing about the special fitness of women for the supervision of public education. The experience of New York has shown that the influence of women School Commissioners has been undestrable, except when it has been exerted otherwise than for the advantage of the schools. The policy of the Board of Education has been the same as if it had been composed of men only. No gain whatever has accrued from the appointment of women on it, and it has been demonstrated that the just administration of the schools would be in danger if it was controlled by women.

Managing children in the nursery and managing a great and complicated school system is a very different matter. If Mayor Boony appoints women School Commissioners in Brooklyn, the result is likely to be the same as it has been in New York.

They will be in the minority, and as ciphers in the Board of Education they will do neither good nor harm.

Yet the influence of women in society is as powerful as it is beautiful.

### Rot About Business.

Quite the finest thing in Mugwumpery is the New York Times's gasping plea for the Stuffed Prophet contained in the opinion that a canvass " with HARRISON and CLEVE-LAND as candidates would reduce the disturbance to business to the lowest possible amount, in fact, practically prevent any

serious disturbance whatever. The idea of joining the canvass of that rip-roaring free trader, GROVER CLEVELAND, with the hope of business repose is to show the infinite variety of Mugwump lunacy. It is also an unmistakable flag of distress.

The aforesaid Mugwump business candidate against BENJAMIN HARRISON is the gentleman who lately engaged in a personal campaign in Rhode Island with this mosale rhapsody to the virtue of his own hobby:

"The Ten Commandments are thousands of year old, but they and the doctrine of tariff reform will be taught and preached until manhind and the Republi can party shall heed the injurction, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

The principle against which this sanctimonious ignoramus smote with the maxim 'Thou shalt not steal," was firmly and clearly proclaimed in the platform on which he was carried into the White House. He gave his unreserved approval not only to the House but to the platform. The man is as stark mad as his sluggish and self-absorbed intellect permits on the question of free trade.

If Brother BLAINE had been nominated he would have had to make four or five speeches to prove that he still possessed the ability. Now the Republican party will probably let him off with two speeches, but they have got to be first-rate ones.

For over two months the State authorities of Wyoming have made a melancholy show of their inability to preserve order, or to put an end to the strife between the rustlers and the cattlemen. We now learn of the arrival in the State of several troops of Federal cavalry, to re-enforce those that have been there since April, and it is reported that they are prepared for a half year's campaign in the counties that are to be put under martial law. We have repentedly said that the condition of things in Wyoming is discreditable to the State Government and adverse to the interests of the State. The authorities of Wyoming ought surely to be able to maintain the peace without Federal intervention. If the Governor is helpless, if courts are powerless, if the militia are discbedient, let the Legislature be convened in special session, that It may adopt measures

The other day the Royal Society of England gave a conversazione which was rendered particularly attractive by numerous exhibits showing the recent progress of science in many of its branches. No organization in the world has done more to promote the growth of knowledge than the Royal Society; and if one would like an illustration of progress in scientific methods, he has only to compare the present publications of the Royal Society with its first fruits 247 years ago, when a bone taken out of a mermaid's head was among the first specimens in its museum.
It was in those days of its infancy that the

learned founders of the society issued a report on a "mountain cabbage 300 feet high," and sent letters to distant parts of the world to inquire "if it were true that diamonds grow again when they are digged out?" and "what river in Java turna wood into stone?" Science has attained stalwart proportions, if not its full stature, since those twilight days when a certain Isaac Newton was "excused from the weekly contribution of one shilling to the Royal Society on account of his low circum-

Some hypercritical people persist that the phrase "everybody of both sexes" is not correct English, and that it should be "everybody of either sex." Well, we are sorry for them, and hope that in some way they may be able to obtain healthier and more rational minds. They are sadly in the wrong as it is.

The adverse forces of nature have unexpectedly and suddenly promoted the object of those of the Southern cotton planters who have been desirous of a large reduction of the cotton acreage of this year. The recent floods along the Mississippi and its tributaries have destroyed the cotton that had been planted in hundreds of fields, and that cannot be replanted at this season. The latest reports from those States in which the inundations have been the heaviest show that the destruction of cotton has been large enough to reduce seriously the aggregate production of the year. According to a report issued last month by the Agricultural Department, the planters had voluntarily reduced the cotton acreage about 15 per cent., on account of the low price of the staple in the market; and to this must now be added the loss that has been caused by the floods.

Again, the weather of the past few weeks has not been favorable to the crop, either on the Atlantic or in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature within a wide area of country has been too low to favor proper growth, while the rainfall has been deficient in some regions and excessive in others, and hence the reports from many localities give indications of a poor stand."

It would not be surprising if, when picking time comes, it should turn out that the cotton production is less than it has been in any other year since 1874.

EMIN Pasha has helped to discover the witzerland of Africa. His latest explorations. described in THE SUN on Sunday last, together with those of STANLEY, show that spurs of the great Abyssinian highlands extend far southwest, and, gradually uplifted to heights between Victoria Nyanza and the two western Nile lakes, become a system of nountains and peaks, less extensive than those of Abyssinia, but surpassed in height only by Kilima-Njaro. There, under the tropical sun, are perpetually snow-crowned summits, greatice rivers rivalling some of the Aloine glaciers, and at least one volcano in a state of eruption, the only region where active volcances have been found with glaciers except in Alaska and South Polar lands.

This is a new wonderland. WHYMPER says it will be a hundred years yet before the Himalayas are thoroughly explored; but a few rears more will see a railroad extended to Victoria Nyanza, and it is certain that mounaineers will not then long delay to try snow climbing in Central Africa.

We presume that many of our readers were surprised by the facts given in our New Orleans letter about leprosy in Louislans the other day. It appears that there are now in he State 250 lepers, thirty of whom are in the city of New Orleans, that most of them have inherited the dreadful disease, and that but few of them are isolated from the rest of the community. The facts are not creditable to the State of Louisiana, which, however, we are pleased to learn, has at last been aroused to the necessity of adopting measures for the extermination of leprosy. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will at once provide for the establishment of a State asylum for the accommodation and for the proper treatment of all the lepers in the State.

There are a good many lepers in Mexico and in Central America, and it is necessary that great care should be taken to prevent any of them from coming to this country. There are Chinese lepers in San Francisco. and a very few of them have been discovered among the Chinese residents of this city. The

two or three who were found here last year were promptly isolated, so that, if the disease be contagious, they might not be the means of aprending it.

It is bad for Louisiana that lepers have been allowed to go at large in the State, and even in its greatest city, for so long a time.

### THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The Necond Year's Training of the New Organization Opening with Good Promise.

Washington, June 13.-Hot weather brings with it for the naval reserve their season of practical shipboard drills, which this year will be carried out more widely than ever before The first organization to take part in them, that of North Carolina, will show its interest in the work by going over to Norfolk to receive Its exercises there on the cruiser Newark. The New York reserve will have a war vesse of its own this year, the old Richmond, of 2,700 tons, now attached to the training station at Nowport. As last year, the drill will begin in the North River and end at Fisher's Island, and the Rochester reserve will go down to New York harbor to take part in the drill Boston will carry out local manquivres this eason as last. Naval reserve movements have been started in Rhode Island in Ponnsylvania, in Maryland, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in California, in Washington, in Texas, and perhaps in other States, so that there should be a widespread series of exercises be fore summer is over.

Secretary Tracy in his last report described the establishment of the naval militia as one of the most important features of naval progress made during the year 1891. In a previous report he had proposed a force of harbor defence ships for the leading ports, and had sug-gosted that each such ship should become "the rallying point, the armory, the drill hall. the parade ground, and the naval school of those young men who have shown such spirit and carnestness in the organization of the naval militia. It should be their privilege to become the principal source of supply for the

and carnesions in the organization of the naval militia. It should be their privilege to become the principal source of supply for the complement, both of officers and men, of their local ships; and the result would be an addition of incalculable strength to the naval resources of the country." This was opening a career not only of much usefulness but of veritable honor to the naval militia. They would become not indeed a part of the navy, but an auxiliary more closely allied to it than the land militia is with the army. They would occupy a place something analogous to that of the proposed militia heavy artillery, if organized under the bill now pending in Congress, which would be the reserve of the seacoast forts, trained by the officers of these forts.

But there is another reason why just now the new naval militia movement becomes of much importance. The supply of men for the ships in commission is running short, and soon will be far below what is needed. The number now allowed by law is 8,250, including apprentices. But this is barely enough to go around, and soon the new ships, some of them very large, will be asking complements. Within the next twelve months nine new vessels will be ready, and one of these will be the big 8,100-ton armored cruiser New York, another the armorelad Monterey, and so on. Of course Congress will be called upon to provide more men, but the reluctance of that body to take such a step has been made manifest.

Supposing, however, that the additional force should be conceded, it is quite evident that at any sudden call for putting the entire new navy in commission there would be a dearth of crews. It is the custom not to keen all the vessels in commission at once, some being under repair or laid up in ordinary; and the Orgon, and other vessels expensive to maintain are made ready. The force of entired the conceded extra men.

Again, Congress has just laid the foundations of an auxiliary navy to be headed by these vessels. The crews that have shipped for ordinary peace service may de

these vessels. The crews that have shipped for ordinary peace service may decline to serve for lighting purposes; and even if willing to do so, they would have had no training in the handling of big guns. Here, accordingly, the naval militia would come in with services of the greatest value.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the present season will see as great progress in the naval reserve as the year 1891. That season ended with six States sharing in the small appropriation of Congress, and an aggregate of a little less than 1.200 men. The present year should show naval militia organizations in ten or twelve States, aggregating from 2.000 to 2.400 men. Certainly, for the general Government, it is a most economical establishment, yielding a large body of trained gunners to rely on at

is a most economical establishment, yielding a large body of trained gunners to rely on at a trifling expense.

### SHEER IN GOVERNOR FOR TWO HOURS. Gov. Flower Spent that Time on the Caunda

Side on Sunday. NIAGARA FALLS, June 13.-While Gov. Flower was here he was formally invited to attend the State Firemen's Association Convention, which will convene in this city on Aug. 16. The invitation was accepted. The Governor contributed to a local hospital fund inaugurated by the Daily Cataract.

"We have one at Watertown built and operated on pretty much the same idea," said Gov. Flower, "and if agreeable I would like to assist you a little. Fut me down for \$100."

Yesterday the Governor made an inspection of the State reservation. He was accompanied by Reservation Commissioner James Mooney and son of Buffalo, Superintendent T. V. Welch, and the Hon. C. W. Cutler of this city. The drive was through the reservation, including the island, across the new bridge, through Victoria Park on the Canadian side, and Dufferin Island, to Lorette convent, to the Clitton House, where mine host Colburn treated the party to refreshments; then to the whirlpool rapids. Canadian side, and return via the new bridge. The Governor remarked as his carriage reached the middle of the bridge: ated on pretty much the same idea." said Gov.

as his carriage reached the middle of the bridge:

"Sheehan has been Governor just two hours and a half. Wonder if he has called out the troops at Tonawanda."

"Mrs. Sheehan would have had some fun if she had known it." added Mrs. Flower.

While in Canada the Governor remarked:
"We ought to have all of this." All were delighted with the drive.

Lynchings, North and South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action

of the jury in the investigation of the lynching of Robert Lewis at Port Jervis on June 2, and their verdict, force men to ask the same question that a distinguished Southerner asked a day or two ago: Should not the North be more charitable with the South? "Things

that are equal to the same thing are equal to ach other." Lynchings happen in the South. The powers that be appoint jurors to investi gate and bring to the bar those whose hands and consciences are drenched, in many cases with innocent blood. They assemble, investicate, put on the one side of the balances of justice the dead negro and on the other a living set of murderers; the latter predominates, the vacilet is the same as that at Port Jervis, N.Y., viz.: "We find that liebert lewis came to his death in the viliage of Port Jervis on June 2, 1852, by being hanged by his neck by a person or persons unknown to this jury."

Grant me to say that the North should be more charitable, and that she should remedy the evils at her own door before she endeavors to regulate those at the door of her neighbor. Let both the North and South learn and conform to the same—that the State is a Divine ordinance, based upon right and equity, for the purpose of the protection of life and the proper mode of extinguishing the same. And that when the States, or those in whom the States have their being, see, know, and understand that when the full course of law oright has not been accorded the weakest, the strongest, or the most brutal citizen, the true idea of the State, the Divine ordinance has been perverted, the foundation undermined the justices of peace and order have become unbalanced, corrupted, and therefore dislonest. It is absurd. Yea, unkind, unjust, unchristian to condemn the South for what you are doing yourself. Charity is a jewelf for it is a fulfilment of the law; give to the negro his rights as an honest and true American citizen; one who felled her forests, converted them into beautiful vineyards; but, alsa is not allowed to enjoy her fruits (only as a tool or chartel for a relitical party), one who laid the very foundations of the American republic, but is not allowed to enjoy her fruits (only as a tool or chartel for a relitical party), one who laid the very foundations of the American republic, but is not allowed now to stand or build therefor. To the North: Be charitable, for "how canst thou say to thy brother the South, lirother, let me pull out the mote that is in thine eye, when thou thyself heholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, east out first gate, put on the one side of the balances of ius tice the dead negro and on the other a living

Es Wird Bedeutord Bein.

From the Acodemy.

Herr Earl Schurz, who is one of the few A-Aundeler-siger who have made a name for themselves during their exile, is said to be engaged on a work containing his "Erinnerungen aber Leitgenossen und Zeitereig-

GEN. COLLINS'S MISSION TO IRELAND. Prospects of a United Irish Party in the

Bosron, June 13 .- The Hon. Patrick A. Colins, whose mission to Ireland in behalf of Irish-Americans destrous of seeing a healing of the breach which has divided the Irish Parliamentary party the past two years has already been outlined in THE SUN, feels very hopeful that his mission will not be in vain. When questioned about his trip to-day, he said:

"I really have little to add beyond what I

have seen since my return in the despatches from London. My agency in the matter can be very simply stated. At the request of both sides a conference took place in Dublin. Indeed, there were several conferences, but the principal one took place in Dublin on the 1st of June. Representatives of both sides were present. It was agreed in advance that whatever took place-in the event of our not accomplishing some large result-should not be disclosed. It would be hardly fair to either side or to me, standing between them, to disclose the claims and concessions made or the arguments employed during our discussions. Had the main conference resulted in an arrangement for the coming campaign which would have been equivalent to a union of the forces, of course all the proceedings would have been published. the proceedings would have been published. All I can say, therefore, is that the discussions were good-natured, frank, and full, and that we all agreed that under the circumstances the campaign would have to be continued upon the lines already established, and that the saperities of the campaign should be minimized through the influence of the different candidates, the leaders, and the press. You may be quite certain that I did not go there as a volunteer, much less as a meddler in their business. What I did was at their instance and at their carnest request. I believe, however, that bringing the leading men of the two divisions in the Irish party together for the first time in many months will be fruitful of good results, and that we may early look to an end of all misunderstanding and a genuine union of all the forces. One thing ought to be distinctly understood by our people in this country. All the good work that is going on in Iroland is hardly ever reported on this side, while the slightest evil is not only reported by an actively hostile press, but is very greatly exaggerated in most instances. Tell your people not to believe half what they hear about the trouble on the other side, for it is, as I said before, enormously exaggerated.

From the foregoing statement of Gen. Collins it will be seen that the result of his mediation only falls a little short of being an unqualified success. It is probable that had he been in Jublin a month earlier, before several of the candidates on both sides had been selected for county conventions to contest the various seats, a union would have been, in fact, effected. The candidates having been selected, however, nothing is left but for both sides had been selected for education of the people. This they will do within a month, and when the elections have been decided there will be again, in all probability, a united Irish party. All I can say, therefore, is that the discussions

## THE BIBLE

The Jewish Desire for a New Version in the English Language.

Many of the Jewish rabbis in the United States are desirous of securing a new English translation of the Old Testament that shall be satisfactory to Hebrew scholarship and serviceable to Jewish readers. The question was brought up in the Convention of the Jewish Publication Society of America recently held in Philadelphia, but action upon it was postponed till next year. The project, however, was received with favor, and it is likely to be taken into consideration by the rabbis in attendance upon the General Rabbinical Confer ence that will be convened in this city next The Jewish papers are interested in the

question. The American Hebrere, in referring to the meeting of the Publication Society, says "It is well that special stress was laid on the importance and necessity of a low-priced Bible in English at the meeting. The fact that little more than routine business was transacted tie more than routine business was transacted will, we trust, lend extraordinary weight to this one subject as being particularly worthy the attention of the Executive and Publication committees of the society. There is certainly urgent need for such an edition of the Bible as will be free from the christological references of the usual English version, and will at the same time be sold at an equally small sum, so that it may be widely circulated."

The Hebrew Journal of this city, in its issue of Friday last, takes the same view. It says:

of Friday last, takes the same view. It says:
Of the proceedings of the Jawish Publication Society, it is not too much to say that the most important
the sarry was that which emphased the most important
the sarry production of an English version of the Bibie. There is, indeed, nothing at present that is more
imperatively necessary in the shape of Jewish literature in the vernacular than an English Bible in the
homes of the Jewish people. The ungainly and unwieldy Leeser Bible is said at \$1.00, and non-lewish or
anti-Jewish Bible can be had for the asking, or for a
sum varying from 25 to 75 cents, in excellent editions
that include good printing, strong paper, and decent
binding.

that include good printing, arong paper, and decent binding.

The Jews object to having their critical sense and religious sentiment outraged by unwarranted, im-properly, and unscholary perversions of the language of their fiblis, gross misrepresentations interpolated in the margin, and sectarian references bristling every-where on every paga. Judalem can best be served by familiarizing our people with the Jibbe. Some time in the future we may hope for a useful commentary upon the Bible, but now the first liminediate increasily is the Bible itself in the language that the young can undor-standing real and approach. The sooner this be-ries at the Publication Moderly, and the lower the price at whice it is issued, the better it will be for Judaism.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. They have shot alcopard in Bengal credited with

testroying 154 persons. 1891 saw the first increase in the export of Chinese hardness and unwearable service is made of volcanie

England's new magazine rifle, tried against the Marini-Henry, has shown a superiority in target shooting equal to about 15 per cent. An alligtowr at the Crystal Palace lived in perfect

health upon nothing for eighteen months. It lately took a piece of very high mutton with relish. The small guild of draughtsmen who have the franchies to draw pictures on the London pavements have suddenly taken to cultivating a higher style of art. They have improved greatly in their profession and are going into political caricature, something they never

need to do at all The heaviest of battle ships, the Resolution, was launched a couple of weeks ago, her weight on the stocks being 7,500 tons. It is a twin-screw man-of-war of over 14,000 tons displacement. She will earry 67-ton guns, besides other arms. The bull is divided into 221 water-tight compartments.

The sale of the Borghese library in Rome will release a lot of unknown and interesting music, it having more than 250 compositions of the first half of the seventeenth century. There are a great many operas, including the "Eurydice" of Caccini (1600) and Jacopo Peri, the "Dafne" of Marco de Gagliano, the "Arctusa " of Filippo Vitali, and the " Morte de Orfeo" of Landi. There are also a large quantity of madrigals, villabelle, motets, and sirs by composers who four-ished between 1500 and 1650, and whose names are

now almost unknown. In 1883 Mr. Charles Smith died leaving six pictures two by Reynolds, three by Gainsborough, and another by Hoare. A professional valuer valued them at £1.190, and the revenue authorities and executors were content. The business was finished so far as the executors were session of the pictures obtained from the Carat permission to sell them. Two sold for £10,000 and the rest for £4,600. The revenue authorities, hearing of this, instituted proceedings to obtain payment of further probate duties, but were beaten.

The idea of advertising articles and tradesmen in romance by connecting them with the characters is not new. Scott was occasionally asked to do it. M. Besant, in his journal, the Audor, prints a letter witten him by a glover sent together with a dezen ladies' gloves; a glover, and together with a devel ladies gloves:
"You might perhaps have an opportunity of bringing
in my name when writing some of your new works,
as being a meeting place in Lond in fur ladies, which is
really so; my showroom on the first floor, where all the
Paria, Vienna, Brussels, and other foreign makes of
gloves, fana, &c., are kept, is frequently growded with
the very best of London secrety. I was reading one of
your books when this thought occurred to me that it
would give a tone of reality to the reading, the name
and address of my house being as well known." Besant sent hack the rooms. sant sent back the gioves

# Notes of the Hebrews,

Notes of the Hebrywy.

A female impostor is rejuct a swindle people in this city by soliciting subscriptions in and of the United Hebrew Charities. This organization, in warning its friends against her, says that she carries a collection book bearing its name in girl letters.

In the Seventy accord Street Synagogue the festival of Shevuous was celebrated in the style. At one time the children, who were gayly decased, marched up the side singing an ode, and laid flowers before the ark, while uttering Hebrew words. Miss Tassie Ciark made an address to the school superintendent, in which she said. Reverend teacher: The source of infidelity and vice is ignorance. Hence ignorance is the greatenemy you have helpedus to conquer. Into our hands you have given us a weapon to his certain destruction. That sharp weapon is light—the light of genuine learning added to the celestial light of pure religion."

# WITH THE NO-QUEUE CLUB.

Plenty of American Strin to Make John Chinaman's Plenic Merry, Five hundred Chinamen and as many more girls and women, a large part of whom were teachers in Chinese Sunday schools in this city and Brooklyn, went yesterday on an excursion to Roton Point on the steamboat General Slocum. The excursion was given by the Oriental Club, which has its rooms at 23 St. Mark's place, and it was the club's first outing. No Chinaman who sports a queue can belong

to the Oriental Club, or, as it is known to the initiated few, the "Mo Bin Tong," which is, being translated, the "No Queue Club." It is an organization made up of Americanized Chinamen. There are thirty members, twenty of whom have married American women. The

Chinamen. There are thirty members, twenty of whom have married American women. The nurpose of the club is to improve the mines of its members by means of a lecture course, to secure mutual protection, and ultimately to exert an influence looking toward the repeal of the anti-Chinese laws.

This club issued a general invitation to the Chinese public to pay 50 cents and go on its excursion. Chinamen of all sorts and descriptions responded, many in American clothes, more in the Celestial costume.

President Yes Gi Ming of the club was there, looking as much like an American citizen as a Chinamen can look, and next to him was the Chinese Consul, Shen Woon, respleadent in a purple velvet cap with a long tassel, and bright blue figured alik blouse and breeches. A queue hung almost to his waist, lie was a person of importance on the trip.

At lieten Point the visitors amused themselves in the rifle gallery, the swings and hoats, and the merry-go-round. One aliventurous Celestial invited a pretty girl of his acquaintance to try the latter sport, and seated himself. As they went around he got dixzy, and in falling grasped the oar of his wooden steed. It came off, and the next moment he was lying outside the merry-go-round with a sprained ankle and a badly gashed face. The pretty girl bandaged and cheered him up.

The hoat returned about 9 o'clock. All the Chinamen were delighted with the trip, and of membership.

#### Namer to Jesse James than He Knew. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat,

"I had a chance to pick up \$10,000 once and didn't know it," said E. P. Bowen, a Hawkeye insurance man.

"I went into a billiard hall in St. Joe, and finding a stranger knocking the balls about asked him to join me in a game. He consented, and we played until midnight. I took a great fancy to the stranger, and having a large sum of money on me, and being fearful of the Jesse James gang, asked him to walk with me to the hotel. He consented, and, declining an invitation to drink, bade me a pleasant good night. Two days inter Jesse James was killed for the \$10,000 reward. I wentto the undertaker's to see the dreaded outlaw, and my hair fairly rose on end when in the dead man I recognized my companion in that midnight walk to the hotel. I might have captured him and secured the reward; and then it migh have turned out differently. Anyhow, I do not regret allowing that \$10,000 to slip through my fingers."

#### Saved by His Coolness. From London IVd Bite.

From London Not Bits.

Some years ago the Duke of Wellington was sitting at his library table, when the door opened and without any announcement in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.

"Who are you?" asked the Duke, in his short and dry manner, looking up without the slightest change of countenance upon the intruder.

"I am Apollyon. I am sent here to kill you."

"Kill me? Very odd."

"I am Apollyon, and must put you to death."

"Bliged to do it to-day?"

"I am not told the day or the hour; but I must do my mission."

"Very inconvenient; very busy; great many letters to write. Call again, or write me word. I'll be ready for you."

The Duke then went on with his correspondence. The maniae, appalled probably by the stern, immovable old gentleman, backed out of the room, and in haif an hour was in an asylum.

#### Two Faithful Dogs. From the Pasadens Star.

asylum.

A strange but true snake story comes from Sierra Madre. A little girl whose mother resides at that place saw a large snake while playing near the house, and, being pleased with its appearance, she followed it through the grass, trying to get hold of it. Two faithful dogs belonging to the family saw the snake also, and, running after it, got shead of the little girl in the chase and pounced upon the animat. An alarmed rattle, two quick strokes, and the dogs ran yeiping back, while the little tot who had witnessed the encounter concluded that the gliding serpent was not as profit as it had first appeared. When the mother, who happened to be absent, returned home that evening and found two dead dogs in her dooryard and her little daughter fast and safely asleep in bed, it may be taken for granted that a prayer of gratitude went up from her heart at the fortunate escape of the little one.

### Avenged His Own Mortal Wound. From the Atlanta Constitution

Fron the Atlanta Constitution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 8.—This afternoon the body of George A. Unchurch, who was murdered at his place of business at Sereven yesterday, was buried in this city. Upchurch had been wearied of the presence of a worthless negro named Jenkins, and ordered him off his place. Jenkins refused to go for some time, but finally wont toward the house apparently to get his things. Instead of doing this hope to the brought out an old musket, and advancing toward Unchurch fired the shot apparent toward Unchurch fired the shot apparency toward Unchurch fired the shot apparency to ward Upchurch fired, the shot entering his side and producing a horrible wound. Mr. Up-church fell on his knees, and drawing his re-volver fired at the negro, the bullet entering his heart and killing him instantly. Before any one could reach him Upchurch fell over, dying almost instantly after avenging the murderous attack upon him.

# Count Herbert Blamarck and the Italian

From the Philadelphia Daily Esering Telegraph.

Paris, June 1.—I met at a recent entertainment a gentleman who had just arrived from Italy, and who had gone much into Italian society during a prolonged stay in Rome. He told me that Count Herbert von Bismarck, when he lately visited that city, contrived to make himself very unpopular by his arrogant and aggressive manners. On one occasion he jushed so rudely against an Italian officer of high rank that the personage thus assailed gave vent to his indignation in very forcibit terms. Without a word of apology the insolent Prussian retorted angrily:

"I am Count Herbert von Bismarck."

"That, sir, is an explanation of your conduct, but it is no excuse," was the response. From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.

### A Clock Run by a Gerser. From the Ameder Geyser.

Amos Lane is at work on an invention which cannot fail to be one of the attractions of the town when completed. It consists of a large clock, the figures of which can be seen from the hotel, the motive power for which will be receted in some spot where it will be prominent. The geyser bubbles and rices every thirty-eight seconds, as regular as clockwork would require, and every time it does so it will thirty-eight seconds as regular as clockwork would require, and every time it does so it will rules at ever that will move the clock exactly thirty-eight seconds ahead. Thus it can be made to keep perfect time, besides being the only one of the kind in the world, we will venture to say.

#### A Girl Graduate's Determination. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Marshall, Ill., June 8.—The twelfth annual commencement exercises of the Marshall High School were held in the Opera House last night. Bather an interesting feature was the appearance of Miss Anna Claypool among her classmates. Only a few weeks are she unfortunately broke her right legand, though suffering constant pain, pluckily pursued her studies, passed the examinations successfully, and last night was carried to the opera house in her invalid chair, delivering her oration while seated in the chair.

# Enough to Replenish the Burning Luke.

From the Daily Eastern Argue. The steamer that has been axpected for several days with a cargo of sulphur arrived year terday. There are \$5.00,000 pounds of brimstone in all, half of it being destined for Wayne, where it is to be made into sulphuric acid, and half for points on the Grand Frunx. The sulphur is valued at \$50,000. The vessel and cargo come from Palermo, Italy.

# Has Senator Frye Broken a Record?

RANGELEY LARE, June S.—Senator Frre, who returned home raturday, has the honor of taking the largest trust ever caught in a fix, which he took nutritions his emph a few days ago. It weighed over ten pounds.

#### A Suicide's Gloomy View of Marriage. From the Philadelphia Record.

"I am as happy as though I was going to be married," was one of the queer sentences of a note left by Vito Miraglio, who committed sui-cide by shooting himself on Tuesday. Journalism in Texas. Who wouldn't be an editor and have his sanctum next door to a yard in which a baby hear cries away the weary hours?

Office Serker's Colle.

From the Washin don Evening Star.

There is nothing that can produce more political discomfort than picked before it was ripe.